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Shipley Urban District Council

1946



1946

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Shipley Urban Sanitary District

G. BUCKLE, M.B., B.S. (Dunelm)

INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY,

September, 1947.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

This report deals with the work of the Public Health Department during 1946.

Vital
Statistics.

The death rate, the tuberculosis death rate and the maternal mortality rate show a slight increase in last year's rates (13·8, 0·36 and 1·5 respectively). On the other hand, the birth rate rose considerably (20·2), and the infant mortality and still-birth rates both dropped (46 and 36).

Infectious
Diseases.

There were no deaths from notifiable infectious diseases. There were only five cases of measles during the year, and dysentery dropped to the low level of 38 cases (151 the previous year). Diphtheria showed a slight increase (15 as against 13); whooping cough was more frequent and, as usual, scattered throughout the year.

Maternity
and
Child
Welfare.

The various Clinics continued to be well used. The Home Help scheme, although making somewhat slow progress, showed signs of improvement towards the latter end of the year—there were 22 cases attended, as against 11 the previous year. The Council's arrangements for visiting the aged in Council bungalows continued as before. So far as is known, this service is unique in the country, and is much appreciated by the old people.

Ante-natal Classes for relaxation exercises were begun at Somerset House Clinic in 1945. They have proved a very great success, and are being attended by increasing numbers. At the moment they are held for patients expecting their first baby, but it is hoped to extend them to include patients who have had one or more babies. Patients include both those who

have booked their confinement in the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home, and those being confined in their own homes.

The Library at Somerset House has proved very popular. The take-up of vitamin products in Shipley compares very favourably with that of other areas in the North East.

Housing.

A Housing Exhibition was held in Shipley in October. It was organized jointly by the Housing Department and the Public Health Department. Mr. A. Creech Jones (M.P. for Shipley and Secretary of State for the Colonies), opened the Exhibition, and it was estimated that altogether 5,000 people visited the various sections. By courtesy of different firms, a pre-fabricated house was furnished completely and thrown open for inspection by the public; it is estimated that 10,000 people visited the house.

The report on Sanitation has been prepared by Mr. W. Farndale, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

This report has been prepared during a period following the departure of Dr. E. D. Irvine, the former Medical Officer of Health for Shipley, and prior to the taking up of his appointment on 1st October, 1947, by Dr. J. Battersby, Medical Officer of Health for Shipley Urban District Council and Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council.

I am sincerely grateful to the Chairmen in 1946 (Councillors T. J. Gray and J. Lancaster) for their helpful support and interest in the work of the Public Health Department. I would wish also to thank the Committee for the help they have given to me during rather a difficult period. I wish also to record my sincere thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal help during the same period.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. BUCKLE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor T. J. Gray, J.P. (Chairman).

Councillor S. Derbyshire, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor A. Butterfield,	Councillor A. E. Horne, J.P.,
„ E. Dawson,	„ A. E. Roberts,
„ J. Dibb,	„ F. Thornton.
„ Mrs. C. L. Hill,	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

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(Chairman of the Council).

Councillor Mrs. C. L. Hill (Chairman).

Councillor A. E. Roberts, J.P. (Vice-Chairman).

Councillor W. H. Bannister,	Councillor J. W. Jordan,
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„ C. Houlden,	„ C. M. Smith, J.P.,
* Mrs. Anderton,	* Mrs. Dibb,
* Mrs. J. Walker.	

* Co-opted Members.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer	...	E. D. Irvine, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. Resigned 23/12/46.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer		Mrs. Gwendolen Buckle, M.B., B.S. (Dunelm).
Dental Surgeon	... ..	J. Girdwood, L.D.S.
*Consultant Obstetrician	... ..	W. F. Rawson, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. Resigned 31/3/46. Mr. E. Gledhill, appointed 1/4/46.
*Consultant Pædiatrician	... ..	R. L. Langley, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Ed.)
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleaving Superintendent	... ..	W. H. Ball, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B. Resigned 31/8/46. W. Farndale, appointed 29/10/46.
District Sanitary Inspectors	...	W. Farndale, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A. M. Inst. P. C. F. Marks, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B.

Health Visitors (also School Nurses).

Miss H. Dukes, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San. I. Resigned 31/8/46.
 Miss M. U. Foster, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San. I. (on active service).
 Returned to duty 1/2/46.
 Miss W. M. Limbach, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San. I.
 Resigned 20/7/46.
 Miss A. Baldwin, S.R.N., S.C.M., Cert. R. San. I.

Domiciliary Midwives.

Miss N. Whiteley, S.C.M.
 Miss N. Fillingham, S.C.M.
 Mrs. D. R. Guest, S.R.N., S.C.M.

War Day Nurseries (Matrons).

Victoria Park Nursery—Acting Matron: Mrs. Calverley.
 Windhill War Nursery—Mrs. G. Batley. Resigned 31/7/46.
 Mrs. E. Bannister, appointed 16/9/46.
 Manor Lane Nursery—Mrs. N. Cummings, S.R.N. Resigned 17/8/46.
 Mrs. Gaunt, appointed 1/10/46.

Clerks.

Miss F. Wear. Resigned 31/5/47.
 Mrs. M. Sharp.
 Miss S. Shoesmith (on active service). Returned to duty 25/3/46.
 Miss S. Bower (on active service). Returned to duty 11/7/46.
 Mrs. V. Unwin (temporary).
 E. Keighley (on active service).
 H. Sheldon (on active service).
 Miss J. Summers (temporary).
 Mrs. K. Hartley (temporary).
 Mrs. M. Whiteley, appointed 16/9/46.
 Miss K. Pratt, appointed 1/10/46.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Census, 1931

Area of the district in acres	2,182
Population at Census of 1931	30,243
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at Census of 1931	8,353
Average number of persons per room at Census of 1931 ...	·80
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1931	8,451

Summary, 1946, and Comparison with previous year

	1945	1946
Area of district in acres	2,183	2,183
Estimated population	28,940	30,940
Estimated number of dwelling houses (end of year)	10,040	10,135
The Rateable Value (1st April) ... £210,000 ...	£209,951	
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated) ... £820 ...	£816	
Live births	424	625
1946—Legitimate: Male, 340; Female, 245.		
Illegitimate: „ 24; „ 16.		
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	14·7	20·2
Still births	24	22
1946—Legitimate, 21: Male, 10; Female, 11.		
Illegitimate, 1: „ 1; „ 0.		
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	54	34
Number of deaths	366	427
1946—Male, 196; Female, 231.		
Crude Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	12·6	13·8

			1945	1946
			—	—
Comparability factor	...	...	(not available)	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	...	nil	1·55
Deaths from puerperal sepsis	...	...	nil	nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	nil	nil
Deaths from other puerperal causes	...	...	nil	1
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	nil	1·55
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—			24	29
RATE {	All infants per 1,000 live births	...	56·6	46·0
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births,	...	43·8	44·4
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate „ „	...	194·4	75·0
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	...	...	72	73
Death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	2·5	2·36
Deaths from measles (all ages)	...	...	nil	nil
Deaths from whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	nil	nil
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	3	2
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	8	8
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	0·28	0·26
Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis	...	...	10	11
Death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	...	...	0·35	0·36
Percentage of births occurring in public institutions			58	69
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions			18	34

The following table shows the causes of death during 1946 (Registrar General's Return), together with a comparison in the number of deaths for 1945.

No. of Deaths in 1945	DEATHS, 1946	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabitants
366	All causes	196	231	427	100	13.80
—	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—
—	Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
—	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—
—	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
—	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
8	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	3	5	8	1.9	0.26
2	Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	1	3	0.7	0.09
3	Syphilitic Diseases... ..	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
2	Influenza	1	4	5	1.2	0.16
—	Measles	—	—	—	—	—
—	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-enceph ...	1	—	1	0.3	0.03
1	Acute infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
9	Cancer of B. Cav. and œsoph. (M), Uterus (F)	4	7	11	2.6	0.36
10	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	7	4	11	2.6	0.36
4	Cancer of Breast	—	3	3	0.7	0.09
49	Cancer of all other sites	25	23	48	11.2	1.55
4	Diabetes	—	3	3	0.7	0.09
34	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	18	31	49	11.5	1.58
91	Heart Disease	55	71	126	29.5	4.07
10	Other diseases of Circulatory System ...	8	9	17	4.0	0.55
32	Bronchitis	15	7	22	5.1	0.71
12	Pneumonia	12	6	18	4.2	0.58
4	Other Respiratory Diseases	2	—	2	0.5	0.06
2	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—
3	Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
1	Appendicitis	2	1	3	0.7	0.09
11	Other Digestive Diseases	4	7	11	2.6	0.36
16	Nephritis	3	10	13	3.0	0.42
—	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—
—	Other Maternal causes	—	1	1	0.3	0.03
9	Premature Birth	5	3	8	1.9	0.26
5	Congenital Mal., Birth Inj., Infant., Dis.	7	3	10	2.3	0.32
4	Suicide	1	2	3	0.7	0.09
2	Road Traffic Accidents	3	2	5	1.2	0.16
7	Other violent causes	6	7	13	3.0	0.42
31	All other causes	10	19	29	6.8	0.94

Birth-rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality, and Case rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1946 for

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns, and for Shipley Urban District.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County	Shipley
* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
BIRTHS—					
Live	19.1†	22.2	21.3	21.5	20.2
Still	0.53†	0.67	0.59	0.54	0.71
DEATHS—					
All Causes	11.5†	12.7	11.7	12.7	13.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	—
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Influenza	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.16
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	43†	46	37	41	46
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	3.20
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	1.38	1.51	1.33	1.42	1.13
Whooping Cough	2.28	2.48	2.05	2.22	2.97
Diphtheria	0.28	0.32	0.31	0.24	0.48
Erysipelas	0.22	0.25	0.22	0.27	0.09
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3.92	4.73	3.70	7.35	0.16
Pneumonia	0.89	1.02	0.74	0.75	0.23
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still)					
NOTIFICATIONS—					
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	8.50	10.35	7.63	{ 1.62 §9.68	3.09
MATERNAL MORTALITY					
	England and Wales				1.06
	Shipley				1.55
Mortality per million women, age 15-45					
ABORTION—					
	England and Wales				16
	Shipley				nil

* A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths. † 1,000 related births.
† Rates per 1,000 total population. § Including Puerperal Fever.

Unemployment

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange informs me that apart from unemployable labour, there were practically no unemployed in Shipley in 1946, and also that there was very little transference of labour into or from the district; the demand for women operatives in the textile trade far exceeds the supply. Friendly relations exist between the Public Health Department and the Welfare Department of the textile firms in the town, and it is expected that if transference of labour into the district should occur in any numbers that collaboration will be close and effective, as undoubtedly such movements do bring public health problems.

General Provision of Health Services of the Area

Hospital Services, Nursing in the Home and Laboratory facilities remain as described in 1945. The Civil Ambulances have been maintained by the Council, the ambulances being now housed in the Town Hall Garage. 761 cases were removed by the Civil Ambulance in 1946, including 59 street accident cases, 12 works accident cases, 247 urgent removals for sickness, 416 arranged removals, and 26 cases on behalf of neighbouring authorities (Denholme is now catered for by Shipley). Neighbouring authorities removed 1 case on behalf of Shipley. The Council arrangement with the taxi proprietors whereby one taxi is reserved every night for urgent calls, including maternity patients entering the Home, or midwives' visits, etc., has worked almost without exception satisfactorily, and has obviated the use of the Ambulances as a taxi service for normal maternity cases.

Pathological Specimens examined during 1946

Pathological specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Wakefield, and at the Pathological Department of the Royal Infirmary, Bradford. Except for specimens of blood, they are delivered by hand to the laboratory on the day they are obtained.

No. of specimens examined ... 1,169

			Positive.	Negative.
Fæces for intestinal Pathogens ...	...	...	22	85
(Sonne 19, Atypical Newcastle 2, Typhi-murium 1)				
Rectal swabs ...	...	...	—	2
Throat swabs for diphtheria ...	...	...	—	49
Nasal swabs for diphtheria ...	...	...	—	32
Throat swabs for hæmolytic streptococci ...	...	...	11	8
Nasal swabs for hæmolytic streptococci ...	...	...	1	10
Blood for Wasserman and Kahn Tests—				
Ante Natal Cases ...	...	...	13	596
School Children ...	...	...	—	1
Blood for Rhesus factor ...	...	...	179	46
Blood for Widal, etc.				
(Waterworks employees) ...	...	...	—	1
Zondek-Ascheim or Friedman tests ...	...	...	2	3
Skin for Staphylococcus aureus ...	...	...	9	1
Eye Swabs for G.C. ...	...	...	—	—
Eye swabs for other organisms ...	...	...	10	10
Vaginal swabs for hæmolytic streptococci ...	...	...	7	1
Urines for bacteria, etc. ...	...	...	2	1
Others ...	...	...	23	40
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	...	...	1	3

This list includes all the specimens examined through the Council's arrangements. Swabs from Shipley patients in the Isolation Hospital are not included; the Wasserman tests include a number taken of Bingley mothers attending the Maternity Home Clinic.

Other specimens examined at the County Laboratory included milks and waters, detailed on pages 23 and 43.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

In all, 69% of all Shipley births (live and still) took place in public institutions and 31% in the patients' own homes. 444 Shipley mothers were admitted to the Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home during the year, 445 babies were born to the 435 mothers delivered.

Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home

The following table gives details of cases admitted:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Shipley Private Cases ...	64	79	100	100	70	104
Shipley Assisted Cases ...	116	153	197	219	169	220
Bingley Private Cases ...	36	35	31	50	21	42
Bingley Assisted Cases ...	85	91	93	97	55	78
County Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outside Area Private Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	301	358	421	466	315	444

Admissions included 444 mothers and 6 babies, including 20 emergency unbooked cases; 17 mothers were admitted for ante-natal care. 435 mothers were delivered, 4 having twins. Still-births numbered 18, a rate of 42 per thousand births. There were 4 neo-natal deaths in the Home. 13% of the babies were not entirely breast-fed in the Home. Medical aid was sought in 79 cases, 8 of them babies. 36 living babies were born weighing 5½ lbs. or less, *i.e.*, 8% of the deliveries (a sharp decrease on last year's figure).

Routine Wasserman, etc., examination was made in respect of 609 mothers, and routine Rhesus factor examination was made in respect of 225 mothers.

Ante-natal Clinics

335 new patients were examined by Dr. Buckle, and there were 307 subsequent attendances, while at the midwives' own sessions 508 first visits were made and 2,345 subsequent attendances.

Transferences

One mother was transferred to St. Luke's Hospital, and four babies were removed to the Children's Hospital, Bradford, for various conditions.

Consultant Services

The Consultant Obstetrician, Mr. W. F. Rawson, visited the Home weekly, examined 10 patients specially referred ante-natally in the Home; he performed 3 cæsarian sections and 1 other obstetric manipulation.

Mr. Rawson resigned on the 31st March, 1946.

Mr. E. Gledhill was appointed Consultant Obstetrician on the 1st April, 1946. He visited the Home weekly, examined 42 patients specially referred ante-natally; he performed 2 cæsarian sections and 1 other obstetric manipulation.

Mr. R. L. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician to the Home, visited the Home 7 times and saw 7 babies during the year. Any private practitioner in attendance can call the pædiatrician in to any infant when he desires a consultant opinion, without cost to the patient. This continues to be a provision of great value, and I hope it will be increasingly utilized.

Staphylococcal Infections

A few cases of mild staphylococcal infection of the babies' skin occurred during the year. Usually the lesions were minute denudations of skin—not having any apparent ill effect on the baby's general health—sometimes they occurred after discharge from the Home. Penicillin cream is now available for treatment. No classical case of Pemphigus Neonatorum occurred. The babies' cots and blankets are now disinfected after each child goes home.

Gas and Air Analgesia

Gas and air analgesia, introduced into the Maternity Home in 1943, has proved generally popular and successful. Two apparatus are available.

286 women of 435 delivered received this form of analgesia, *i.e.*, 65·7 % of all deliveries. It has been found that a great deal of the success or failure depends on (1) the attitude of the patient, and (2) the skill of the administrator. Generally speaking, it is popular with the patients, the midwives, and the doctors; many mothers ask about it at the ante-natal clinics.

In December, 1944, the Central Midwives Board approved arrangements whereby the Home was associated with the Leeds Maternity Hospital, so that the practical side of the training could be given in the Home.

Domiciliary Confinements

The work of the three domiciliary midwives during the year is set out below :—

				Total Cases.
Booked during 1945, but undelivered				
	at the end of 1945			63
Booked during 1946	...	...	...	332
Delivered on the District	...	...	...	236
Delivered in the Maternity Home	}	...	...	37
Delivered in Hospitals				
Left the District	...	...	...	18
Not pregnant	...	...	...	3
Undelivered at the end of 1946	...	...	...	101

There were 9 abortions (included hospitalized cases), and 7 still births. Medical aids were issued in respect of 61 mothers and 18 infants.

Relief Midwife

The County Council made arrangements for the services of a relief midwife to serve Shipley and Bingley and to ensure more satisfactory off duty for the midwives. This proved most helpful.

Midwives' Ante-natal Sessions

The Domiciliary midwives continue to conduct weekly ante-natal sessions: as a rule, two of the three midwives attend each week. Up to ten mothers attend for each midwife. This arrangement has been found very satisfactory from every point of view.

Ante-natal Relaxation Exercise Classes

The question of the importance of correct relaxation during childbirth has come increasingly to the fore during the past few years. A class was started (under the care of Miss Nancy Hickson, our remedial gymnast), at Somerset House Clinic, primarily for patients expecting their first babies.

It began rather slowly, as the idea of doing "exercises" during the ante-natal period was rather startling to the majority of patients. However, it is now obvious that the patients are realizing the value of the classes, and it is being attended by increasing numbers of women.

During 1946, 86 women made 294 attendances. Of these, 83 were expecting their first baby, and three had had one or more babies before.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Approximately 92% of the expectant mothers attended the medical ante-natal clinics. The attendances of ante-natal patients at the clinics are detailed in the table below.

			1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Somerset House Clinic	Ante-natal	New	225	235	222	230	171	261
		Total	648	784	808	646	463	651
	Post-natal	1st	33	33	24	35	29	31
		Subs.	19	11	13	32	19	16
Shipley and Bingley Joint Maternity Home (Shipley mothers only)	Dr's A.N.C.	1st	147	191	197	218	197	335
		Subs.	138	193	183	190	146	307
	Matron's A.N.C.	New	214	252	299	320	278	508
		Total	1132	1158	1502	1661	1482	2345
Total Ante-natal Medical A.N.C. Cases ...			372	426	419	448	368	596
Total Ante-natal (Medical) Attendances ...			933	1168	1188	1054	806	1293
Total Number of Births (live and still) registered (Shipley)			423	488	556	576	448	647

Reference has been made on page 14 to the domiciliary midwives' ante-natal sessions conducted at Somerset House Clinic.

Maternal Deaths

There was one death in Shipley in 1946 ascribed to "other maternal causes" by the Registrar General.

Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Average Rate for 10 years
Shipley ...	8.5	4.5	nil	6.6	nil	10.6	3.6	5.2	nil	1.55	4.05
England and Wales ...	3.1	3.0	2.93	2.60	2.76	2.47	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.43	2.43

Puerperal Pyrexia

During the year 2 cases of puerperal pyrexia in Shipley women were notified: 1 case was removed to Morton Banks Isolation Hospital.

Abortions and Complicated Maternity Cases

Three complicated maternity cases were admitted to the Royal Infirmary, Bradford, under the Council's scheme. One patient was also admitted to St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford.

Home Helps

The services of Home Helps were employed by the Council for 22 cases. A rota of two Home Helps was maintained, payment being made when the Help was employed at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour.

Dental Treatment and Dentures

In 1946, there were 97 first and 33 subsequent attendances by mothers for dental treatment. Five mothers were fitted with dentures at cost or part cost.

INFANTS

Birth Rate

The Birth Rate increased from its previous low figure in 1945—from 14·7 to 20·2. The rise began to be evident at the end of the year 1945, as shown by pressure on the Maternity Home bookings.

Infantile Mortality

The infant mortality rate was 46. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the table.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Premature Birth	4	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital Malformation	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2
Hæmorrhage of the new born	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	5
Infantile Convulsions (idiopathic)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Marasmus ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Asphyxiation ...	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	3
All Causes ...	9	4	4	2	19	1	7	1	1	29

The percentage of deaths of infants under 1 year occurring during the first week of life was 31, and in the first month was 65.

The neonatal death rate per 1,000 live births was 30, and per 1,000 total births was 29.

Still-birth rate (per 1,000 total births) + neonatal death rate (per 1,000 total births) + rest of infant mortality in first year (per 1,000 live births) = 79, a great decrease on the corresponding figure for 1945.

Fatal Gastro-Enteritis under 2 years of age

Two children aged 2 weeks and 3 months, respectively, died from diarrhoeal disease in the Children's Hospital, Bradford.

CLINICS

Mothers are encouraged to bring toddlers to the Clinic; no special sessions are held for them. In 1946, 678 children in the age group 1 to 5 years were attending the Clinic during the year. Of these, 356 were from 2 to 5 years of age.

Number attending Child Welfare Clinics

Aged at end of year	in 1941	in 1942	in 1943	in 1944	in 1945	in 1946
Under 1 year ...	308	366	394	423	310	340
1—2 years ...	313	327	328	313	405	322
2—5 years ...	441	502	363	307	392	356
Over 5 years ...	39	51	37	76	44	18

Child Welfare Clinic Attendances

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
No. of Live Births registered	423	473	531	557	424	625
New Attenders (under 1 year)	355	421	434	501	377	461
New Attenders (1—5 years) ...	73	44	20	30	15	36
Total Attendances (under 1 year) ...	5600	6331	6677	7080	5513	6077
Total Attendances (1—5 years)	3646	3572	3437	3520	2990	2901
New Attenders (Total) ...	428	465	454	531	392	497
Total Attendances ...	9246	9903	10114	10600	8503	8978
Total No. of Clinic Sessions ...	151	165	201	200	196	195
Average Attendance per Session ...	61	65	50	53	43	46

The number of infants under 1 year of age attending equalled 74 % of the number of live births during the year.

The attendances at the Wrose Clinic have been well maintained, and it is more than ever clear that the new Joint Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Clinic for Wrose, the plans for which had been approved by the Ministry of Health in 1939, is essential. The School premises are still being used for the Clinic, but at the moment of writing progress is being made for the provision of a pre-fabricated type of building for the combined services.

Fresh milk, dried milk, cod liver oil, iron, calcium and vitamin preparations were supplied in 1946 as in previous years.

The Food Executive Officer (Mr. R. B. Trippett) informs me that under the National Milk Scheme at the end of the year in Shipley 2,518 persons were receiving milk at 2d. per pint and 19 were receiving it free.

During the year the average weekly take up of vitamin preparations and dried milk in Shipley was as under:—

	To the Public.	To Schools, Day Nurseries.
Orange Juice (bottles)	755	53
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	109	12
Vitamin A. & D. Tablets (packets) ...	33	—
National Dried Milk (packets) ...	161	1

Mr. Trippett tells me that he is satisfied the take-up compares very favourably with any other district in the N. E. Division of the Ministry of Food, and this reflects the efforts made locally at the Food Office and the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Vitamin preparations are issued at the Clinics — Vitamin A. & D., Vitamin B1., Vitamin C., Vitamin E., and tablets I.C.D. (Iron and Vitamin D.), and various cod liver oil preparations are also issued.

Artificial Sunlight

65 infants and young children and 3 mothers attended the ultra-violet light clinic for various reasons, including 41 cases of rickets (mainly bow legs, knock knees, etc.), 9 of chest disorders, and 15 of vague conditions, such as debility, failure to gain weight. 57 (including 40 of rickets) were regarded as cured or much improved when discharged from treatment. 8 cases remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Minor Ailments

149 infants and pre-school children attended at the minor ailments clinic for various conditions, including scabies (3), impetigo (23), other skin conditions (62), external eye conditions (8), otorrhœa (32).

Hospital Treatment

42 children were referred to various hospitals for treatment.

Premature Babies

It is not practicable in Shipley to provide a specially prepared room for premature babies, even at the Maternity Home.

The Council have provided a portable cot specially fitted for use by premature babies cared for at home; it is available free through midwives. The Council's Consultant Pædiatrician (Dr. R. L. Langley) advises on the care and treatment of premature and weakly infants in the district. He also consults in similar cases at the Shipley and Bingley Home. Dr. Langley visited the Home on eight occasions in 1946.

Notifications to the Medical Officer of Health of premature babies (weighing less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at birth) are made on the usual birth notification card.

Of the 625 babies born alive in 1946, 30 (or 5 %) weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. Of these 30, 10 (33 %) died before the end of the year; of those who died, 4 lived more than a week, and 1 more than a month; this last one weighed 3 lbs. 8 ozs. at birth, and died of congenital heart disease. No baby of less than 4 lbs. weight at birth survived. Of the 20 who survived, 15 were 5 lbs. and over at birth, 5 were 4 lbs. and over. All the survivors had lived more than a month at the end of the year. One set of twins is included in the series, and both children died.

The causes of death are set out below. No post mortems were recorded.

Male/ Female	Twins	Date of Birth	Weight	Born in Hospital	Transferred to Hospital	Date of Death	Cause of Death
			lbs. ozs.				
M	...	18/1/46	2 8	Yes	Yes	25/1/46	Inanition and Premature Birth
M	...	24/1/46	2 8	Yes	Yes	25/1/46	Prematurity
F	...	6/2/46	5 8	Yes	Yes	16/2/46	Pulmonary Atelectasis, Congenital H. Disease
M	...	25/5/46	5 8	No	No	6/9/46	Congenital Heart Disease
M	...	6/6/46	3 11	Yes	Yes	6/6/46	Prematurity
M	...	15/8/46	3 8	No	No	15/8/46	Prematurity
F	} Yes	11/9/46	2 12	Yes	Yes	12/9/46	Prematurity
F		11/9/46	2 12	Yes	Yes	22/9/46	Prematurity
F	...	20/9/46	2 0	Yes	Yes	21/9/46	Prematurity
M	...	20/11/46	6 0	No	Yes	3/12/46	Congestive Atresia of Bile Ducts and Prematurity

Health Visitors

The visits of the Health Visitors are detailed below, and a comparison is made with the work of the four previous years.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Live Births 	473	531	557	424	625
Still Births 	15	25	19	24	22
Visits to infants—					
Under 1 year (new) ...	437	596	668	432	523
Under 1 year (total) ...	1760	1860	2795	2502	1657
Visits to children 1—5 years	3031	2573	2614	3077	2283
Visits to expectant mothers—					
First 	32	1	21	—	—
Total 	34	1	22	—	—
Visits <i>re</i> infant life protection .	32	36	33	15	55
Other visits 	761	635	802	*1054	923
Total Number of visits ...	5618	5105	6266	6748	†5391

* Includes 448 post-natal visits, 22 *re* whooping cough, 64 *re* dysentery, 2 *re* scabies, 7 *re* adoption, 338 *re* care of aged persons, 42 other visits.

† Shortage of staff.

Foster Children

The Health Visitors are all infant life protection visitors.

Number on register at the end of 1945	...	5
Removed from register during 1946	...	2
Home visits to foster children	... ..	5
New registrations	... ..	2
Foster children attending school	... ..	5
Foster children under 5 years	... ..	2
Number on register at the end of 1946	...	5

Registered Guardians

There were 17 registered daily guardians on the register at the end of 1946. 6 children were cared for by 6 of the guardians; the other 11 guardians did not look after any children; 3 of the children reached 5 years of age during 1946 and at the end of the year 6 children were cared for in this way.

War Day Nurseries

The Council have continued to administer three Day Nurseries under their Welfare powers, the intention being to keep Manor Lane Nursery as a permanent nursery and training school, Victoria Park and Windhill to be kept open for the present with a review of the situation in 1947. During 1946 all nurseries were well used by the public.

		Victoria Park	Windhill	Manor Lane
Maximum attendance on any one day	0-2 years group	16	16	20
	2-5 years group	23	35	36
	All ages	34	48	46

Public Water Supply

Mr. Dawson, the Council's Surveyor, has kindly supplied me with many of the particulars set out below. Your Surveyor and your Medical Officer collaborate completely in relation to the purity of the supply and I gladly acknowledge Mr. Dawson's help to me in this and other ways.

The public water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Supply

The water is an upland surface water collected from Rombald's Moor and is supplemented by up to 500,000 gallons a day (already treated) from Bradford Corporation supply delivered into Shipley mains, on both high and low levels.

Purification

Chlorine and ammonia were ordinarily added throughout the year in the high level at the rate of 1 part per million and .3 part per million and in the low level at an average of .8 part per million and 2.3 part per million respectively: while lime was added at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains per gallon to remedy plumbo-solvent tendencies in this upland water.

Consumption

The average daily consumption in 1946 was 1,309,646 gallons of which 202,000 gallons were used for industrial purposes.

All houses, except seven where there were private supplies, were supplied direct from the mains, *i.e.*, 99.9% had a piped supply. It was not necessary to cut off the water at any time during the year and the supply was constant and sufficient.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply) and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. In addition to 8 samples taken in connection with plumbo solvency, 98 samples were examined by the County Laboratory during 1946, and the results are tabulated below:

Findings of County Pathological Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

UNTREATED WATER			TREATED WATER							
Shipley Collection (samples)			Shipley Water Supply (samples)						Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)	
Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Before Impound-ing	Impound-ing Reservoir	Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Grain-cliffe Clear Water Basin	Baildon Bank Reservoirs		Town Samples		High Level	Low Level
					Upper	Lower	High Level	Low Level		
0—2	7	10	(Class I.) Highly Satisfactory	—	2	1	12	11	8	13
3—25	19	2	1—2 (Class II.) Satisfactory	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
26—49	4	—	3—10 (Class III.) Suspicious	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
50 and over	3	—	Over 10 (Class IV.) Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS

The Council's Chemist (Dr. W. Watson) also made monthly examinations of the water supply—12 samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined chemically and bacteriologically. None of the samples showed presumptive B. Coli. The report for March, 1946, is set out below :—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES						Shipley Water Supply (samples taken 22/3/46)		Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples taken 26/3/46)	
						High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
(results in parts per 100,000)									
Alkalinity in terms of H ₂ SO ₄ to Phenol Phthalein	...				...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alkalinity in terms of H ₂ SO ₄ to Methyl Orange	...				...	2.94	2.70	1.96	2.45
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Free Chlorine as Cl	...	...	...	...	...	0.012	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.009	0.012	Nil	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.003
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Trace	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Trace	Nil	Trace
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO ₄ in 4 hours at 80° F.						0.020	0.029	0.093	0.067
Total hardness in terms of CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	...	5.8	5.4	6.2	6.6
pH values	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.9

Reservoir Works

Reservoir Safety Provision works were commenced at Graincliffe Reservoir in 1939 and are now complete.

The Council had, prior to the war, secured approval from the Ministry of Health to the construction of mechanical pressure filters at the Baildon Bank Reservoirs, but this scheme was held up on account of the war. The Council have now decided to construct a set of filters at Eldwick which will filter both the water for the high level and the low level supplies. Embodied in this scheme will be the covering in of the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs.

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Eight samples (4 from the Shipley high level and 4 from the Shipley low level supplies) were examined in 1946 for lead content; four were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and four were taken after half-an-hour's standing, in no case was any lead found; these tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there were only seven isolated houses, *i.e.*, less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources.

SANITATION

Senior Sanitary Inspector:

Mr. W. H. Ball, to August 31st, 1946.

Mr. W. Farndale, from October 29th, 1946.

In 1946, 431 complaints were received as against 584 during the year 1945.

This figure shows a decrease of 153 as compared with 1945, but it is clear that this cannot be taken as indicating any great improvement in the general "repair" situation. The hope that shortage of labour and materials would disappear once the country returned to a normal peace-time routine was not realized. Difficulties of one sort or another held up the repair of properties even when owners were anxious to proceed. Shortage of slates, tiles and light iron castings (fall pipes, guttering, etc.), were mainly responsible.

The issue of priority certificates did ensure that certain materials were made available; in other cases even this produced little effect. The arrears which have accumulated over six years of war cannot be overtaken within the space of a few months. Generally speaking, the carrying out of repairs constitutes the biggest headache of the Sanitary Inspector, not only in Shipley but throughout the country; until new houses are erected in greater numbers, the renewal of "slum" clearance recedes even further into the background; this is greatly to be regretted. Houses which, but for the war, would now be demolished still provide shelter (one cannot describe them as homes) and the sooner they are swept away the better; present standards require amenities which cannot be provided in these sub-standard dwellings. The majority are 70 to 80 years old and can only be described as worn out structurally and incapable of improvement which would render them even remotely satisfactory.

The problem of the one-roomed basement dwelling or underground room also awaits early solution; these will have to be dealt with formally when the opportunity arises. The majority are damp and entirely unsuitable except as wash-kitchens.

The figures of routine inspections are given below; these are generally about equal in number to those carried out in the preceding year and give a rough idea of the amount of inspection needed. Reference to later pages will indicate the work done under various sections.

Complaints of nuisance received and investigated	431
Dwelling Houses Inspected	491
Tents, Vans and Sheds	27
Manure Middensteads	21
Refuse Receptacles	267
Common Yards and Passages	2
Places of Public Entertainment	17
A.R.P. Shelters	168
Offensive Trades	51
Piggeries	24
Knacker's Premises (including Retail Shop) ...	16
Verminous and / or Dirty Premises:—	
(a) Houses	176
(b) Other Premises	2
Smoke Abatement:—	
(1) Observations	41
(2) Interviews	4
Shops Act, 1934	4
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	106
Sanitary Accommodation	764
School or Public Conveniences	42

Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	1049
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	...	...	...	428
Interviews	...	...	...	1830
Nuisances	...	...	...	1567

Summary of Sanitary Works executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	52
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	169
House drains repaired	...	...	44
House drains cut off and sealed up	...	...	4
House drain encased in concrete	...	...	3
House drains ventilated	...	...	19
Sewers choked. Reported to Surveyor and remedied			6
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	15
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	13
Inspection Chambers provided	...	...	7
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	5
Eaves Gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	19
Waste Pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	33
Fall Pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	44
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	12
Yard Pavements relaid	...	...	7
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	...	...	9
Poultry Houses cleansed and lime-washed...	...	...	3
Privy Pail renewed	...	...	1

Summary of Drains Tested

Drains under construction or repair tested			
hydraulically	...	...	221
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing			
the source of flooded basements, etc.	...	...	43
Drains tested by Volatile Test	...	...	11
Drains opened for examination	...	...	111
Drains tested by smoke	...	...	8

Sanitary Accommodation

Summary of Works carried out

W. C.'s provided to existing houses	...	...	22
W. C. floors concreted	...	...	3
Privy abolished	...	...	1
W. C. appliances renewed or repaired	...	...	6
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets			10
Waste water closets abolished	...	...	3
W. C. pedestals renewed	...	...	5
W. C. walls rendered in cement	...	...	4
W. C.'s cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	2
W. C. walls repaired	...	...	5
Waste water closets repaired	...	...	3
Disused ashplaces abolished	...	...	8
Sanitary dust - bins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	...	...	814
Water closets abolished	...	...	7
Anti-syphonage pipes provided	...	...	5
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	5
Soil pipes provided	...	...	19

Table showing the Number and Type of Closet Accommodation, Water Closets and Privies in the District

Up to 31st December, 1946

		Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Movable Privy Tins
North Ward	...	1,887	214	4	12
South Ward	...	2,423	408	2	4
East Ward	...	1,863	232	2	0
West Ward	...	2,752	24	4	3
Central Ward	...	1,790	139	0	0
Totals	...	10,715	1,017	12	19

Farm premises and factories are included.

It is interesting to note that in Shipley only 12 privies and 19 privy pails remain in use, all at farms and other isolated premises where a sewer is not available for conversion to water carriage system. The number of waste water closets shows a gradual and welcome decline. These have provided useful service over a good number of years, and when introduced were a great improvement on the common privy. The time has now arrived when consideration should be given to their conversion to water closets. Generally, they are unsatisfactory, due to worn-out hinges on the "tipplers," and are mostly insanitary. Certain types cannot be cleansed, and are perpetually foul-smelling. One has no hesitation in describing all waste water closets as insanitary, judged by present-day standards.

Sanitary Accommodation in Cinemas

Seventeen inspections of the sanitary accommodation in the Picture Houses were made. Conditions were generally found to be satisfactory.

W. C.'s cleansed ... 3

Shops used for the Sale of Meat for Dog and Poultry Food

Nine inspections were made. Conditions were at all times found to be satisfactory.

Knacker's Yard

There is one knacker's yard in the district. Seven inspections were made during the year.

Many necessary improvements, foreshadowed in the report for 1945, were carried out during 1946. These included the pulling down of the rough, open-walled bone store and boiler house, and re-building in brick; the provision of a manure pit; and the re-drainage of the slaughterhouse to a three chamber septic tank, followed by filtration. Other minor improvements included the concreting and repair of floors.

A further baiting and poisoning treatment was carried out, resulting in the picking up of 28 dead rats and an estimated kill of 403. At the request of the Ministry of Food (Rodent Division), the bodies were forwarded to London for examination.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades within the district include the following:—Tripe Boilers, 2; Gut Scrapers, 2; Bone Boiler, 1; Fat Boiler, 1; Rag and Bone Merchants, 1.

Fifty-one inspections—all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1946

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act, 1936

Statutory Notices

Outstanding, 1945 ...	...	...	16
Served during 1946	...	...	10
Complied with, 1946	...	...	12
Outstanding, 31st December, 1946	...	...	14

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December, 1945 ...	...	...	230
Served during 1946	...	...	1,231
Complied with, 1946	...	...	1,166
Outstanding, 31st December, 1946 ...	...	...	295

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919

Infestation Order, 1943

Work in connection with the above was continued throughout the year, the work being carried out as required by members of the Cleansing Department staff under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. 106 visits were made to various types of premises and land by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Preliminary Notices served	...	...	38
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	43

The work in this field carried out over the past three years has, without doubt, borne fruit in the reduction of the rat population, and a consequent saving of food. Sewer

baiting in 241 manholes gave an estimated kill of 300 in the first operation and 70 in the second. Re-inspections were carried out as a matter of routine at the Council's Sewage Works, Destructor, Salvage Dépôt and Refuse Tip, and baiting and poisoning carried out as required.

The Council decided in September to participate in the Special Scheme for Private Dwellings (N.S. 12). Plans were drawn up, and the work commenced in November.

Factories Act, 1937

Factories with power	...	...	165
Factories without power	...	...	25
Total	...		190

As will be seen from the list of repairs and improvements hereunder, the Department was not inactive in regard to the enforcement of legislation under the Factories Act; twenty-two preliminary notices were complied with, recourse to statutory action being unnecessary. The intervention of the war restricted the work of Factory and Sanitary Inspectors with regard to improvements. It is proposed to carry out a complete re-survey of all factories, with particular reference to closet accommodation.

Number of inspections of factories :—

(a) With mechanical power	...	...	212
(b) Without mechanical power	...	...	81
(c) Outworkers	...	...	4
Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	18
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	0
„ Notices complied with (Preliminary)	...	...	22
„ Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	0

Sanitary works carried out at factories were :—

W. C. provided	...	...	...	17
W. C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	2
W. C. floors, walls and windows cleansed				2
W.C. appliances renewed or replaced	...			1
Drains renewed	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed				4

Waste pipes trapped and disconnected	...	12
Ventilation provided to W. C.'s	...	22
Disinfestation for rats	... ..	2
Intervening ventilated spaces provided		
to W. C.'s		17
Wash basins provided	... ..	12
Urinals provided	... ..	4
Artificial light provided to sanitary		
accommodation		31
Walls rendered in cement	... ..	16
Hot water provided	... ..	14
Ceilings renewed	... ..	1
Natural light improved	... ..	27
Soil pipes provided	... ..	11
Anti-syphonage pipes provided	...	4
Branch drains laid	... ..	18
Heating improved	... ..	1
Hand-rail fixed	... ..	1
Inspection chambers constructed	...	2
Petrol Interceptor provided	... ..	1
Drains encased in concrete	... ..	2
Fall pipe repaired	... ..	1
Choked drains cleared of obstruction	...	2

Smoke Abatement

An increase in the number of smoke observations indicates a return to peace-time activity in this section of the work of the Department. On only two occasions was black smoke emitted beyond the limit of 3 minutes to the half-hour. Interviews with the engineers and stokers concerned resulted in an improvement, but it must be admitted that demands for steam are not easy to satisfy with present-day coal supplies.

Observations made	... ..	41
Nuisances observed	... ..	2
Interviews	... ..	4
Preliminary Notices served	... ..	2
„ „ complied with	...	2

Shops Act, 1934

Four visits made for the purpose of inspecting sanitary and washing accommodation resulted in the following improvements:—

Preliminary Notices served	...	...	2
„ „ complied with	...	...	2
Drains renewed	...	...	2
Gullies provided	...	...	2
Waste pipes trapped and disconnected	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes trapped and disconnected...	...	...	2
Obstruction removed from drain	...	...	1

Matters referred to other Departments

Effective co-operation was maintained with the various departments of the Council in matters of common interest, the following defects being reported;—

Choked street gullies	...	...	6
Choked sewers	...	...	4
Defective sewers	...	...	2
Waste of water (defective fittings, etc.)	...	...	7
Escapes of coal gas	...	...	4

REFUSE REMOVAL AND SALVAGE

The weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day increased slightly from 12·08 cwts. to 12·77 cwts. In spite of the tendency of the weights to increase, this is still a low figure.

The work of the Cleansing Department continued smoothly throughout the year, collections generally being more frequent than previously, the interval being 7—9 days. Difficulties still continue with the replacement of vehicles, another S. & D. Freighter being required to replace one of the Karrier Bantams. The vehicle ordered in June, 1946, had not been delivered at the end of the financial year 1947, and no indication as to delivery could be obtained.

It is not surprising that breakdowns continued to be the major worry on the collection side, as unlike pre-war days it is often impossible to obtain a relief wagon at short notice.

During the year the Public Health Committee approved in principle the provision of a new messroom at the Dockfield Depot, to include shower baths, lockers, sanitary accommodation, drying room for clothes, and a room for taking of meals. This scheme, when completed, will provide a much needed improvement.

Waterproof clothing comprising oilskin jackets and leggings and sou'wester hats was also authorized by the Committee, delivery taking place in the early part of 1947. Loss of time due to wet weather has now been reduced to a minimum. This clothing is in addition to the annual issue of two boiler suits to each workman.

It is pleasing to report that sales of salvage by the Cleansing Department increased from £2,065 in 1945/46 to £2,322 in 1946/47. This was chiefly due to sales of waste paper and kitchen waste, which showed improvements of 41 tons and 30 tons respectively. This is very gratifying, as, apart from the financial aspect, these materials are urgently needed. During the year the Refuse Destructor, hitherto managed by the Sewage Department, was brought under the control of the Cleansing Department. This step was overdue, and has resulted in greater efficiency in the disposal of refuse, as the work at the Destructor and Refuse Tip can be more closely integrated.

Summary of Refuse Removal and place of Disposal

For Financial Year ended 31st March, 1947

REFUSE DELIVERED TO DESTRUCTOR.

				Loads		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse removed by Motors	...	...	1573	=	2869	14	2	
Trade Refuse from Shops	...	...	225	=	379	8	2	
Total House and Trade Refuse								
delivered to Destructor			1798	=	3249	3	0	
Slaughter Refuse	...	...	86	=	35	4	1	
Total Refuse delivered to Destructor...			1884	=	3284	7	1	

REFUSE DELIVERED TO TIPS.

			Loads		Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Refuse removed by Motors	...	...	2222	=	4022	11	2
Slaughter Manure	...	...	93	=	64	17	0
Stable Manure to Manure Tip...		...	47	=	44	8	3
Total Refuse delivered to Tips			2362	=	4131	17	1
Total Refuse removed			4246	=	7416	4	0

SALVAGE FROM HOUSE REFUSE

Table of Goods Salvaged by the Cleansing Department

				Tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper and Cardboard	...			219	4	1	1,461	19	5
Heavy and Light Iron	...			26	16	3	31	5	10
Baled Tins	...	...	...	36	16	1	61	1	10
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...		0	12	2	13	15	2
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, Sacking, etc.				6	8	2	84	16	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	0	1	1	1	9	6
Bottles and Jars	...	...		9	2	0	99	5	9
Cullet	...	...	...	20	16	1	31	4	4
Bones	...	...	...	4	10	2	24	13	3
Waste Food	...	...	...	270	9	0	405	11	8
Blood	...	...	...	19	13	2	72	11	3
Manure	...	...	...	29	6	1	34	17	5
Totals	...			643	17	0	£2,322	11	11

Table showing Monthly Income from Salvage

			£	s.	d.
April,	1946	...	170	17	11
May,	,,	...	221	14	9
June,	,,	...	248	3	5
July,	,,	...	181	10	11
August,	,,	...	230	5	6
September,	,,	...	146	3	6
October,	,,	...	253	16	9
November,	,,	...	207	13	8
December,	,,	...	238	3	11
January,	1947	...	181	10	7
February,	,,	...	89	3	5
March,	,,	...	153	7	7
			2322	11	11
Other Departments		...	373	12	9
Total		...	£2,696	4	8

Refuse Disposal

The refuse was disposed of as indicated below :—

House or Domestic Refuse and Trade Refuse

	Tons	
By Incineration at the Destructor ...	3,249·15	or 44·68 %

	Tons	
By Tipping	4,022·57	or 55·32 %

Slaughter Refuse

By Destruction	... ..	35·20 Tons
By Tipping at Manure Tip	... ..	64·85 „

Stable Manure

By Tipping at Manure Tip		44·48 Tons
--------------------------	--------	------------

Total Refuse disposed of at Tips

Wood End Tip	... ..	4,022·57 Tons
Slaughter Manure to Manure Tip	... ..	64·85 „
Stable Manure to Manure Tip	... ..	44·48 „
		4,131·90 Tons

The figures given for refuse disposed of at the destructor and tip are gross figures, and include all salvage recovered in collection, as well as that recovered from the place of disposal.

CLEANSING SERVICE.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing Costs for Year ending 31st March, 1947.

Item (1)	Particulars (2)	Collection		Disposal		Collection and Disposal	
		(A) including loan charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents. (A) (3)	(B) (4)	(A) including loan charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents. (A) (5)	(B) (6)	(A) including loan charges depreciation revenue contributions to capital outlay and rents. (A) (7)	(B) (8)
	REVENUE ACCOUNT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Gross Expenditure ...	9086 18 10	9086 18 10	2332 15 0	2179 8 5	11419 13 10	11266 7 3
2	Gross Income ...	3081 5 10	3081 5 10	209 2 3	209 2 3	3290 8 1	3290 8 1
3	Net Cost ...	6005 13 0	6005 13 0	2123 12 9	1970 6 2	8129 5 9	7975 19 2
	UNIT COSTS.						
4	Gross Expenditure per ton	1 4 11.9	1 4 11.9	0 6 4.98	0 5 11.93	1 11 4.88	1 10 11.83
5	Gross Income per ton	0 8 5.69	0 8 5.69	0 0 6.90	0 0 6.90	0 9 0.59	0 9 0.59
6	Net Cost per ton	0 16 6.21	0 16 6.21	0 5 10.08	0 5 5.03	1 2 4.29	1 1 11.24
7	Net Cost per 1,000 population	£ 194.10	£ 194.10	£ 68.63	£ 63.68	£ 262.73	£ 257.78
8	Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	575.80	575.80	203.60	188.90	779.40	764.70

9. Total Refuse collected, in tons Actual	...	7,271.72	14. Method of Disposal—		Percentage of Refuse dealt with.
10. Area (Statute Acres) Land and Inland Water		2,183.8	Crude Tipping ...	...	None
11. Weight (in cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	...	12.77	Controlled Tipping ...	...	55.32 %
12. Number of Houses and Premises	...	10,430	Incineration ...	...	44.68 %
			Separation and Incineration ...	...	None
			Pulverization ...	...	None
			Barging to Sea ...	...	None
			Other Methods ...	...	None
13. Method of Collection—			15. Average length of haul to point of disposal ... approx. 1½ miles		
Horse Vehicle ...	...	—	Collection		Disposal
Mechanical Vehicles ...	...	100 %	16. No. of employees other than clerical ... (varied from 16 to 19)		
Container System	...	—	3 on Tip 4 on Incineration		
Weight per house per annum ...			...	13.94 cwts.	
Cost per house and other premises per annum—collection only				11.50 shillings.	
Cost per person per annum—collection only			...	3.88 shillings.	

NOTE.—Five extra men and one 30-cwt. lorry not included above are employed on salvage work.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Housing Inspections, 1946

Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	177
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	44
Number of Notices served in respect of repair:—				
(a) Preliminary	...	...	...	103
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	None
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	111
Reinspections	...	...	...	197
Civil Building Licence visits	...	...	...	1352

Housing Defects Remedied, 1946

Concrete floor provided	...	...	...	1
Stone floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	4
Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	16
Windows repaired and properly hung	...	...	...	22
Window frames mastic pointed	...	...	...	31
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	7
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	58
Damp walls remedied	...	...	...	24
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	82
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	88
Lighting to rooms improved	...	...	...	2
Ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	...	19
Dangerous yard walls remedied	...	...	...	14
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	19
Outer walls repointed or rendered in cement	...	...	...	14
Ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	31
Gas coppers provided	...	...	...	6
Set pots repaired	...	...	...	2
Stairs well fencings repaired	...	...	...	6
Flues repaired	...	...	...	19
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt	...	...	...	7
Bedrooms divided to form Bathrooms	...	...	...	7

Baths provided	...	...	...	...	13
Coal place walls repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Gas fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Electric lighting provided	...	...	...	...	7

Demolition of Houses

Houses Demolished (Informal Action)

3, 5 Regent Street.

90, 92, 94, 96 Valley Road.

The above houses were derelict and were demolished by the owners owing to their dilapidated condition.

Houses still standing upon which demolition orders had been made are :—

Thackley Old Road, Nos. 4 and 6.

Thomas Place, Nos. 7 and 8.

The Holt, Nos. 9, 11, 13 and 21.

Otley Road, Nos. 38 and 40.

Hollin Lane, Nos. 1, 3 and 5.

All the above houses are now vacant, except :—

8 Thomas Place and 13 The Holt.

No Demolition Orders were made nor were any houses represented for that purpose. It is hoped that in the near future a renewal of action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, will enable the worst of the individual unfit houses in the district to be demolished.

Overcrowding

No accurate figures *re* overcrowding are available. Three cases were satisfactorily dealt with during the year. Seven more became overcrowded and sixteen houses were known to be overcrowded at the end of 1946. Council houses were included in this figure.

These figures are, of course, quite useless in assessing overcrowding as it exists in the Council's area. War-time restriction on house building has naturally resulted in whole-sale crowding. In many cases two or more families are

occupying one house. These people are very often the tenant and his family, together with married sons or daughters and their children. In many cases an application for a Council house is the first intimation received by the Department. A new overcrowding survey is urgently required, preferably one based on bedroom accommodation only. This would indicate with certainty those families living in overcrowded conditions. The present standard is far too low and any revision should exclude all rooms not normally used as sleeping rooms.

Verminous Houses

Two houses were disinfested by Cimex Ltd., and 29 by D.D.T. spraying. Hydrogen cyanide disinfestation was not employed.

D. D. T.

The development of D.D.T. places in the hands of the Sanitary Inspector a formidable weapon against insect pests of all kinds. There is now absolutely no excuse for persons living in verminous conditions, as the treatment can be carried out quickly and without unnecessary publicity, a factor which has in the past greatly impeded efficient disinfestation work.

MILK SUPPLY

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops

Resident within the Council's area there were at the close of the year upon the registers :—

Cowkeepers only	...	...	...	1
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk			...	4
Retail Purveyors of Milk		...	...	11
Dairies at which Milk is sold only in bottles...				61
			Total	...
				77

Non-resident purveyors of Milk numbered 19.

The total number of inspections of the 77 premises within the district was 146 including 40 of cowsheds and 36 of farms.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

		Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised in Shipley	...	25	21	4
Accredited Milk	... ..	6	5	1
Ordinary Milk (produced in Shipley)		5	5	0
Ordinary Milk (produced outside Shipley)	... ..	44	27	17
Heat Treated	... ..	5	2	3
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	9	7	2

Samples taken by W.R.C.C.—

T. T. (produced in Shipley)	...	3	1	2
Pasteurised „ „	... ..	3	2	1
Accredited „ „	... ..	1	0	1

Biological Examination of Milk

Number of Samples examined 16

Number of Samples found to be tuberculous, None

Milk Distribution

Generally speaking, the premises and utensils of the dairy-men and milk purveyors have been found to be clean and satisfactory.

Preliminary Notices served ...	...	4
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	4

Defects remedied :—

Dairies cleansed and limewashed	...	2
Wash Basins and utensils cleansed	...	2
Disinfestation for rats	... ..	1

Licences issued under the Special Designations Regulations were 5, or the same as in 1945.

Ice Cream

The Inspectors made 24 visits to manufacturers' premises and 51 to retail premises.

During 1946 only a small proportion of those registered for the manufacture of ice cream actually carried out production. Several refused to re-start until allocations of fat and other ingredients improved so as to allow them to offer a decent product. In this connection it is hoped that at no distant date conditions will have so far improved to allow a definite standard to be fixed, which will be compulsory as in the case of milk. This will control the "get rich quick" merchant whose products have so far possessed little food value and which are more in the nature of frozen water than ice cream.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.), Draft Regulations introduced towards the end of the year were studied with interest by sanitarians, and no doubt with apprehension by manufacturers, especially the smaller concerns who will be faced with heavy expenditure in order to comply with the proposed regulations or compelled to resort to the "cold mix" method. Whatever result these new regulations may bring, our experiences of outbreaks of intestinal diseases over the past year make it imperative that the strictest control be exercised over production and distribution. Whilst on this topic may one venture the query as to when powers are likely to be forthcoming to deal with ice cream sold from barrows, carts and the like; surely it is high time to prohibit all sales of loose ice cream from carts and to restrict sales to pre-packed, wrapped blocks.

The medical examination of ice cream workers is a matter which should receive urgent consideration in view of past experiences.

Samples taken for bacteriological examination gave the following results:—

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Produced in Shipley ...	... 11	7	4
Produced outside Shipley ...	... 5	3	2
Totals ...	16	10	6

Fifty-one inspections and re-inspections of premises were carried out and it is pleasing to record that manufacturers were only too willing to accept advice and suggestions for improvements.

M E A T

Public Abattoir and Meat Inspection

Animals killed at the Public Abattoir during the twelve months numbered:—

Beasts	...	...	2,572
Calves	...	...	108
Sheep	...	...	9,336
Pigs	...	...	89
Total	...	...	<u>12,105</u>

Beasts slaughtered at the Public Abattoir numbered 189 more than in 1945, and the number of calves decreased by 1,288. There was an increase of 600 sheep, and a decrease of 34 pigs slaughtered there. The number of cows killed was 630, or 24.49% of the beasts.

Wholesale Market

Meat produced outside Shipley and brought in for allocation or wholesale distribution from the Abattoir included:—

Quarters of Beef (frozen)	...	4,549
Carcasses of Mutton or Lamb (frozen)		26,156
Cases of meat and edible offals	„	11,641

Carcasses and Organs Inspected and found Unfit for Food

				PUBLIC ABATTOIR				
				Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED	...	...	...	1942	630	108	9336	89
NUMBER INSPECTED	...	...	...	1942	630	108	9336	89
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:								
Whole Carcasses condemned	...		—	—	1	—	24	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...		592	235	—	1092		2
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...		30.48%	37.46%	—	11.95%		5.61%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:								
Whole Carcasses condemned	...		3	16	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...		246	120	—	—		1
Percentage of the number in- spected, affected with tuber- culosis...	...	...	12.82%	21.58%	—	—		1.12%

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs
surrendered at the Public Abattoir and showing
the various causes for surrender.

TUBERCULOSIS.

BEASTS.

						Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carcasses ...	...	...	...	19	=	3	15	2	3
Quarters of Beef ...	...	...	...	19	„	1	1	3	12
Briskets ...	...	...	...	19	„	0	2	3	7
Steakbones ...	...	...	...	2	„	0	0	1	22
Heads and Tongues ...	...	...	...	175	„	2	7	2	2
Livers ...	...	...	...	75	„	0	17	0	16
Lungs ...	...	...	...	274	„	1	4	1	24
Mesenteries and Intestines ...	...	...	...	68	„	0	15	2	9
Stomachs ...	...	...	...	41	„	0	7	2	20
Fat ...	...	...	...	1	„	0	0	1	22
Hearts ...	...	...	...	10	„	0	0	1	12
						10	13	3	9

PIGS.

Livers ...	...	...	1	=	3 lbs.
Pairs of Lungs ...	...	...	1	„	3 lbs.
					6 lbs.

OTHER DISEASES.

BEASTS.

						Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carcasses (Œdema) ...	...	...	...	1	=	0	3	1	17
Beef (Bone Taint) ...	...	...	...	4	„	0	1	3	3
Beef (Bruised) ...	...	...	...	3	„	0	0	2	9
Livers (Distomatosis) ...	...	...	...	680	„	4	17	0	16
Livers (Cirrhosis) ...	...	...	...	23	„	0	3	1	4
Livers (Angioma)...	...	...	...	40	„	0	5	2	26
Livers (Abscesses) ...	...	...	...	52	„	0	7	1	20
Udders (Mammitis) ...	...	...	...	155	„	0	6	3	14
Hearts (Pericarditis) ...	...	...	...	13	„	0	0	2	9
						6	6	3	6

PIGS.

						Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carcasses (Septicæmia) ...	...	...	...	2	=	0	2	3	14
Carcass (Jaundice) ...	...	...	...	1	„	0	0	2	0
Legs (Bruised) ...	...	...	...	1	„	0	0	0	7
Liver (Cirrhosis) ...	...	...	...	1	„	0	0	0	4
						0	3	1	25

OTHER DISEASES—*continued.*

SHEEP.

					Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Carcasses (Œdema)	...	...	15	=	0	5	3	13
Carcasses (Conjestion)	...	...	4	,,	0	1	3	14
Carcasses (Emaciation)	...	...	5	,,	0	1	1	20
Carcasses (Decomposition, Imported)			4	,,	0	0	3	27
Legs of Mutton (Bruised)	...		5	,,	0	0	1	10
Livers (Distomatosis)	...	...	855	,,	0	15	1	2
Livers (Parasites)...	...	...	236	,,	0	4	0	24
					1	9	3	26

Total weight of meat surrendered at the Public Abattoir,
18 tons 14 cwts. 0 qrs. 16 lbs.

Other Foods

The Department has again worked in close co-operation with the Salvage Section of the Ministry of Food, and wherever possible, food has been returned for re-processing.

Other foods found unsuitable for re-processing have been salvaged for pig food.

Details of such foods found to be unfit are set out below.

			lbs.	ozs.
380 tins of Meat ...	...	...	1,071	4
279 tins of Vegetables ...	...	...	280	8
411 tins of Milk ...	...	...	374	9
114 tins of Fish ...	...	...	97	1
46 tins of Jam ...	...	...	70	8
66 tins of Soup ...	...	...	33	11
17 tins of Fruit ...	...	...	24	9
7 pieces of Bacon or Ham	...	...	236	10
6 boxes of Dried Fruit	...	...	127	0
2 boxes of Fish	...	...	42	0
Total	...	...	2,357	12

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Meat surrendered at the Abattoir	18	14	0	16	0
Food surrendered at Shops, etc.	1	1	3	21	12
	19	16	0	9	12

Inspections of Food Premises

Inspections of all classes of food premises have been well maintained throughout the year.

Butchers' Shops	134
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises ...	1,213
Fried Fish Shops	63
Food Preparing and Storing Places	224
Bakehouses	58
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	113
Other Food Shops... ..	145
Public Abattoir	115
Markets	162

Inspection of Meat in Shops

Regular visits were made to butchers' shops, not only for meat inspection, but to see that the regulations were complied with. The total number of inspections was 134.

Works carried out :—

Defective fall pipe	1
Limewashing	1
Drains Renewed	1
Refuse Removed	1
Premises Cleansed	1
Gully Provided	1
Floor Renewed	1
Plastered Walls Repaired	4
Plastered Ceilings Repaired	4
Defective Eaves Gutters Repaired ...	1

BAKEHOUSES

There are in the district 33 bakehouses, including 4 underground. 58 inspections were made, resulting in the following works being carried out :—

Preliminary notices served	6
Preliminary notices complied with ...	6
Limewashing carried out	4
Cleansed	3
Waste Pipe provided	1

FRIED FISH AND POTATO SHOPS

Number of premises	...	...	...	39
Inspections	...	...	...	63

Works carried out :—

Preliminary notices served	...	...	5
Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	5
Limewashed	...	...	3
Cleansed	...	...	3
Refuse Removed	...	...	1
White Glazed Sink Provided	...	...	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunization against Diphtheria

At the end of 1946 it was estimated that 62·5 % of infants then under 5 years of age and 75·2 % of children then from 5 to 15 years of age had had one complete course, the number immunized being respectively 1508 and 3089.

Number of Children Immunized each year commencing 1943

Age at date of Immunization	1943	1944		1945		1946	
	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
0—1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1—2	144	118	197	173	181	158	109
2—3	18	12	9	33	34	12	12
3—4	12	6	8	16	23	4	7
4—5	23	5	13	18	20	5	10
5—6	10	17	12	28	18	4	12
6—7	14	12	8	18	13	—	11
7—8	1	8	8	9	6	—	3
8—9	4	7	3	1	2	1	3
9—10	6	1	2	1	5	—	2
10—11	7	—	—	—	3	—	1
11—12	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
12—13	1	2	2	4	1	—	—
13—14	2	—	1	1	3	—	1
14—15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15—16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Children Immunized in half years	246	192	263	307	310	184	171

The number of children given a "Boosting" dose on school entry was 153; the intention of this proceeding is to raise the immunity of the children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

	School Children	Infants	Total
	Complete Course	Complete Course	Complete Course
1935	414	16	430
1936	833	135	968
1937	226	55	281
1938	177	75	252
1939	243	44	287
1940	267	94	361
1941	658	543	1201
1942	270	487	757
1943	186	350	536
1944	87	368	465
1945	118	499	617
1946	38	317	355
	3517	2983	6400

Incidence of Infectious Diseases

There were no deaths from notifiable acute infectious disease.

Scarlet Fever was less common than in the previous year, the notifications numbering 35, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough were more prevalent than in 1945. Only 5 cases of Measles were notified.

Whooping Cough

Whooping Cough occurred mainly during the two mid-quarters but was not explosive in incidence.

Diarrhœa

Diarrhœa is still a prevalent disorder in Shipley. Dysentery was notified in 38 cases; 109 fæces or rectal swabs were examined, sometimes in contacts (food workers), doubtful cases, nursery cases and contacts, etc.

Dysentery will not be stamped out until first, everyone is careful in relation to food handling; second, everyone is careful in relation to the washing of the hands after the use of the toilet; and third, everyone realizes that acute diarrhœa may be an infectious disease and acts accordingly. All food worker contacts of proved dysentery cases or cases of diarrhœa with blood or mucus should cease work. As a corollary I think there should be some recompense from local or national funds in resultant cases of hardship, by way perhaps of a temporary, higher, unemployment pay.

Diphtheria Incidence by decades (1900-1946)

Years	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29	1930-1939 1930-34 1935-39	1940-46
Cases	99	339	155	503 139 364	140
Deaths	43	60	15	45 15 30	5

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1946 Monthly Incidence of Notifications

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	6	2	3	1	3	4	2	—	6	4	35
Diphtheria...	1	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	—	2	1	2	15
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia ...	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	7
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	5
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	5	11	16	21	7	4	14	7	6	1	92
Dysentery ...	12	2	1	2	1	2	2	5	—	8	3	—	38
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Monthly Totals ...	14	7	14	21	22	29	14	14	18	19	17	9	198

Notification of, and Deaths from, Infectious Diseases, 1946

Disease Notified	AGE GROUPS											Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1 Year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	4	7	4	5	12	2	1	—	—	—	29	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	4	1	1	2	—	2	5	—	—	—	18	—
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	18
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	11	5	21	14	10	25	4	—	1	1	—	—	5	—
Dysentery ...	—	3	3	1	3	3	3	1	5	8	3	5	1	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	12	8	34	24	19	35	19	5	17	11	9	5	56	18

Notifications by Wards (Civilians)

			North	South	East	West	Central	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	...	7	4	10	7	7	35
Diphtheria	...	...	1	1	3	4	6	15
Typhoid	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...		1	—	—	—	1	2
Pneumonia	...	...	—	2	4	1	—	7
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	3	—	—	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	2	1	1	1	5
Whooping Cough	...		23	11	35	5	18	92
Dysentery	...	...	11	5	13	7	2	38
Food Poisoning	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis :—								
Pulmonary	...		3	2	7	7	1	20
Non-Pulmonary	...		2	2	3	—	—	7

There were no notifications of Smallpox.

Tuberculosis

There were 20 notifications (14 male and 6 female) and 8 deaths (3 male and 5 female) from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1946. The corresponding figures for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 7 notifications (2 male and 5 females) and 3 deaths (2 male and 1 female).

Scabies

Scabies is treated free of charge at Pinnel Street Baths, which is the Council's cleansing station. The method usually employed is an application of benzyl benzoate on two occasions at weekly intervals; house contacts are encouraged to attend, receiving one treatment.

Disinfestation of bedding and clothing has been abandoned.

A survey of school children in April, 1946, showed the average incidence to be 4 cases per 1,000 children present in school, compared with 3 per 1,000 in 1945.

At the baths 314 Shipley persons (including contacts) in 100 families were treated; in all 479 treatments were given; in addition, 28 people from outside the district in 13 families attended and received 48 treatments.

Louse Infestation

When a child is found persistently infested the mother is sought, and enquiry, and when possible examination, of the other members of the family is made. Examination of pre-school children for louse infestation requires the greatest tact, and can only be undertaken in known offenders, or by a nurse very familiar to the mother and family.

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